# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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B. AUSTIN & O. F. FISHER. Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 14, 1839.

NO. LII, OF VOL 3

## UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH

To be drawn a standard and, warrants as in calcing it to be smooth discussion in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never being been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the value and remainer of the Capitals, and the revivance the good old custom of serranting that every price that be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give understall stiffsettion, and especially, to the six hundred price helders.

(\*\*) To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early applications being made to as for Tickets—when the Prizos are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buvers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—petaly nor! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

y say your orders,
I to us your orders,
mediate attention. Letters b so surrections made to
SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

156 Bu Cr Observe the Number 156.

\$700,000 !!! \$500,000 !!! \$25,000 !! 6 Prizes of - - \$20,000 !! 2 Prizes of - - \$15,000 !!

3 Prizes of - - \$10,000 !!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Richest and most Magaifficent Scheme eper presented to the Public in This or any other Country.

### Tickets only \$20

by an est of the Legislative Assembly of the directions of the Commis-

b be drawn at Jacksonville, Plorida, Dec. 1, 1839. CHIMIDT & HAMILTON, Mangers.

Co., 100 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers !!!

100,000 Tiense, from Me. I. upwards, in succession.
The Desired the True sty and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commission appointed by the said act of the Legisland Hands, for the security of the Prize-holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME:

I Prize—City Hotal, 16t h. ac Composited at \$700,000

I Prize—City Hotal, 16t h. ac Composited.—

Beated at \$25,000—valued at 500,000

I Prize—Dualing Hoses, (adoining the Arrenda,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front at the Natchez atr.—Rented at \$200,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basis and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 jt. deep in troot of Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basis, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 jt. deep in troot of Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basis, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 jt. deep in troot of Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basis, 32 ft. 7 in. on Basis, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 jt. deep in troot of Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basis, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 jt. deep in troot of Custom-house street—Rented at \$1.500—valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000, valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000, valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000, valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000, valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000, valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep—itented at \$2.000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house street—Itented at \$2.000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house street—Itented at \$2.0000 valued at 1 Prize—Ditto, No. 238, 24 ft. 9 in. on Royal str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house str. by 1778. I in deep in troot of Custom-house str. b

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1 "25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 2,500
1 "15 ditto, Mechanic's & Tradars', \$100 each, 1,500
1 "15 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each, 1,500
20 "each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each 2 shares of \$100 each, each Prize \$2,000
200 "each 2 shares of \$100 each, each Prize \$2,000
200 "each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000
1 "each 1 share of \$100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000
20,000 Prizes. \$1,000

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From the American Massem.

From the American Massem.

From the SULVELEATION, COMPORT.

AND MORALITY OF MAKIND.

For any on we present the control of the supervisor of the supervisor. And there are no such operation as tracking, and there are no such operation as tracking, and there are no such operation as tracking, and the productive and the supervisor of the sum of the control of possible profession to glue instead. Here the sum of the supervisor of the sum of loses not her way. The Genius of machinery guides her still. There is a mysterious power of nature which man has pressed into his service, the magnet, that like a talisman, watches over his safe. magnet, that like a talisman, watches over his sare-ty. Another machine of a more complicated form, has kept account of every hour and moment that has elapsed since he left the shore. And what is still more wonderful, another instrument, once but wood and fint-stone and sales, has only to be di-

benefits which this mightiest of machines, the ship, has conferred upon mankind? It may safely be said to have been the cause of existence to sailions of the human race. Passing over the fact, that it was by means of it that this continent became known to the civilized nations of the earth, and it was by the means of the intercurre, which it me.

nost prominent objects, the great mass of the peo-ple groped in chimerian darkness. The time was, not many centuries since, when the power to read was so uncommon that it exempted the possessor of it from the legal penalty of almost every crime. What could have been the moral and intellectual what could have been the moral and intellectus condition of a community so ignorant as this!— What power was there to emerge from barbarism when knowledge, the only instrument of improve ment, was locked from the common people? Tha intellectual force which God distributes in equa wood and flint-stone and ashes, has only to be directed to the starry heavens, and pointed towards a planet millions of miles distant, to tell him by the revolutions of its satellites, which the naked eye of man has never seen, the exact point he has reached of that shoreless expanse, where bounds and landmarks are unknown.

Who shall attempt to enumerate or describe the benefits which this mightiest of machines, the ship, has conferred upon mankind? It may safely be said up a sort of twilight in the world.

the human race. Passing over the fact, that it as you the property of the service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of the service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of the service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sature; and even that blessed it is a service of sever service of the carrier, and it is that is a service of sever services, which are even of twilight in the world.

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have been collected from every shore, was then unknown, or could only be proceed by the most opposed that as a rare and conty luxury. And for the miserable substitution which out ancestors then obtained, they were compelled to labor even harder to spin her pound of yare a day, than the factory girl now does in superintending the spinning of twenty.—The transcriber was nearly as long in writing out a single copy of a book, as the compositor low is in setting the types from which ten thousand copies can be struck. The muleteer worked quite as hard in bringing a few sacks of grain to market, as the engineer new does to transport fifty tons over ten times the distance. It was this incessant toil, and the small resources which resulted from it, that more than any thing else, precluded man's intellectual and moral cultivation. The young had the time, the parents had not the means for education.

As soon as they were capable of rendering any awsistance at the plough or spinning-wh-el, their secvices were required to eke out the eleder subsitioned. But it may be asked "Are there to danger in their time, and to the purposes of education.

But it may be asked "Are there as danger in thus turning thousands after theusands out of employment, by substituting machinery in their stond.

As soon as they were capable of rendering any assistance at the plough or spinning-wheel, he is a services were required to sho out ledender subsite tone of the family. It was only when machinery was pressed into the survice and made to do there have a family and they were able to devote two or through the proposes of coluction.

But it may be easied "Are there on evisite the transpose of the control of the purposes of coluction.

But it may be easied "Are there on evisite the transpose of the control of the co

"The last great age foretold by ancient rhysacs Begins its snal course; Saturnian times Roll around again, and unighty years begun From their first orb their radiant circles run."

Begins its final course; Saturaian times Roll around again, and onlyby years beginn From their first orb their radiant circles run."

The part which our own country is destined to bear in this great order of things, it requires a prophetic ken to forcese. Our free and popular government, which, like the all-surrounding attemptor, tosters all, without being oppressive to any, gives the widest possible scope in human enterprize, and checks us only when we do wrong. Our vast extent of territory furnishes us with the greatest variety of production, which and he seckanged without the embarrassments of foreign trade. Our vast and mighty rivers, lakes and bays, afford the casiest and cheapest canals for commerce. Our endiess forests of lumber, our inexthaustible beds of the materials of national wealth, greatness and happiness, such as the world no where close affords. The develops these, we have a degree of education among the industrious classes, which nover before had been imagined saible, but which inverse before had been imagined saible, but which inverse before the marked the progress of ages, when labor was thought to be the proper occupation only of sorts and slaves. Our position, too, operates in many ways to our advantage. We have no powerful and daayerus sengibburs to turn our energy from the arts of peace to the self-destroying enterprizes of war or conquest. Our standing arms, to the part of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding military fortifications; but they are laying our rail-reads, they are dependent of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding military fortifications; but they are laying our rail-reads, they are dependent of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding military fortifications; but they are laying our rail-reads, they are dependent of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding military fortifications; but they are laying our rail-reads, they are dependent of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding in the proper couple of the carth in idle pagaintry, or in bailding to th



PARATIVE VALUE OF VEGETABLES. s wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers a value of bay, compared with the other crops, adding of stock. An acre of hay yields one We wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of bay, compared with the other crops, for teeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one on and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots ar Sensitish survipe, from ten to twenty tons; my fifteen, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been accertained, three tearling horsels, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of bay per year, besides twelve gallons of outs each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked hope consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year.

The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half as acre of carrots, at aix hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped attaw, while the care, with the addition of

hand is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrota, at aix hundred bushels to the area, with the addition of chesped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do an well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition a west. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year.

Let the farmer then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense out greatly agreeding the expense of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense out greatly agreeding the expense of half an acre of poistoes, or upon halt an acre of the seat lend in hay and grain; for its acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of bay and seventy brahals a bars. The same economy might be successfully introduced into the feeding of our earlies and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obysous flow much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much the dairy produce night be increased; and how the means of enriching the land and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But where we find, on a first of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two seres of potatoes, one acre of ruta bega, and porkage a quarter of an area of carrots, we call this "gerting along" in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the unine of farming.—Coleman's Report.

Clover Seed.—A gentleman has just arrived from Genegas (Asia.) who has brouder with him a new cotional and prolific elever cod, from Buckhars, which he is going to submit to Mr. London. According testhe accounts of the most celebrated revelues who have visited that distant and important country, which is equal in clamme to that of firest Britain, all grains, herbs, and vegetables distinguish themselves by their gigantic growth. The clover seed just imported, grows to the enormous height of twelve to fifteen feet, and can be considered to the seed of th ived in time to be tried this year. It must be now in April. It is said that each grain will pro-luce 300,000 seeds. — London Globe.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

We were able on Saturday moraing to an-counce the return of this fine steam ship and give is hasty summary of the news brought by her.— This news, however, embracing as it does, a ra-oid succession of events connected with the resig-nation and reinstatement of the Ministry, who nation and reinstatement of the Ministry, who have far years past directed the destinies of the English nation, another outbreak in Paris, and the pointment by Louis PHILLIPPE of a now cabi-

possession of the whole property, marked with the next is so important, that we cannot refrain from devoting our reading columns to-day almost exclusively to placing it more fully before our readers.

It appears that on the resignation of the Melbourne ministry, the British Queen sought the council of the Duke of Wellington on the organization of a new Cabioet, and that he, probably from advance years and satiated ambition, declining to act again a more active part, advised that the charge should be undertaken by his pelitical friend Sir Robert Peel, who speedily formed a new ministry, consisting of the principle members of the last Tory Government. A difficulty however then occurred as to the ladies of the Queen's household, whatever the London papers of Whig politics may assert—was composed elmost exclusively of the wives or relations of Sir Robert's political opponents. He therefi re asked the power of removing them, (without, as he subscut by a serted, the intention of exercising it to the Queen's personal inconvenience) which she refused as being contrary to usage and repugnant to her feelings. His resignation of the trust reposed in him by the Queen, and the reiostatement of the Melbourne administration followed.

We regret that it is impossible for us to find spice for a full report of the long speeches made in relation to these occurences, by Lord Melbourne and the Duke of Wellington in the House of should be proved and three verboard, which the captain discovered and three verboard, which the captain devoted and the verboard and the Duke of Wellington in the House of should be undertaken by his personal time.

We regret that it is impossible for us to find apice for a full report of the long speeches made in relation to these occurences, by Lord Melbourne and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert Peet in the House of Commons. An abstract of them from the London Times, will however be found below.

The whig press in England, of course denounce the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, and appear to have succeeded in enlisting the popular feeling to a very considerable extent, in favor of the stand taken by the Queen. Her sex, her youth, and the delicacy of the point in dispute, render this not unnatural, yet perhaps, the truth is, that the Tory party were not willing to enter office without the means of retaining it permanantly and of entereding a commanding influence over the directions. exercising a commanding influence over the direc-tion of many important events, which may speedi-ly be expected to take place. Such for instance,

It is but in the ordinary course of things, that those immediately surrounding her should have an important influence in duciding her choice, and that her court is at present constituted, this choice would be adverse from the views of the Tory party, and perhaps preclude them for a long time, from the chance of regaining the direction of the politics of England.

It appears that had Sir Robert Peel come into power, his determination was to make every effort to conduct the business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, and failing in that, to have dissolved it and had resourse to a new election. What measures Lord Melbourne will take to obtain a larger majority than that which he had on the Janniera question, has not been divulged. It is probably however, that a change will take place in the heads of some of the departments, to which he will call more influential men and popular men than the present incumbents, and that he will endeavor to conciliate the radical party, the defection of some of whom, led to his late resignation.

Riots continued to break out in many parts of England and Wales, instigated by the Chartists; but as they are not of an alarming character, and are speedily put down by the yeomanry cavalry of the counties where they occur, with the assistance of a few regulars, we make no extracts concerning them.

The position of the mouned market and commer-

perning them.

position of the movied market and commercial affairs of England still appear to us such as to render great prudence necessary in those here who are liable to be affected by it. In turning our attention to France we have in

the first place to regret the failure—from some to the inexplicable cause—of letters from our Corres-pondence in Paris, and must therefore have re-course to our files of papers for intelligence from

that country.

M. Mauguin's motion in the Chambers of deputies for an address to the Crown to form an administration forthwith, was adopted in principle by a very large unjority, one part of it however which entreated him to choose for ministers "able, national descriptions." very large majority, one part of it however which entreated him to choose for ministers "able, national and honest men," was rejected by an immense vote, only 40 members having risen to support it. Scarce had this question been decided, when a serious disturbance or emcute most onexpectedly broke ont in Paris, of which we publish below the most condensed account we have met with. It is only necessary to add, that all the letters from Paris concur in stating that the population generally were totally unconnected with it, and that they evinced a complete indifference to what was going on, refraining from either joining the insurgents, or resisting them. The National Guard and the troops of the line acted effectually in putting down the insurgents, and as long as these evince this spirit Louis Phillippe has nothing to lear from such attempts. A new ministry, of which we gave the names of the members on Saturday, was formed at this period, and it seems to be fully believed in all quarters that the King has succeeded again in effecting all the objects he had in view.

second degrin in an quarters that the king and succeeded again in an effecting all the objects he had in view.

Great commercial distress still prevades many of the provincial towns in france. M. Jauge, of Paria, the great Carlist Banker, had failed, owing I, 800,007 franca, and it is added that it is notirous, another banking firm is ottering to which the Bank of France Intely advanced 2,500,000 francs.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer FRONTIER TROUBLES—COL. WORTH AND THE BROCKVILLE AUTHORITIES.

THE BROCKVILLE AUTHORITIES.

The Montreal Herald of Friday, contains a tirade violently explosive against Col. Worth, for his conduct in the recent affair at Brockville.—
We have alrerdy published a brief account of the matter, but the following details, which we copy from the Times and Advertiser of Ogdensburgh,

onnot fail to be read with interest:
On Friday the 17th instant, the schooner G. S. Weeks, Turner, master, laden with merchandize from Oswego, consigned to Morristown, Broekville, from toswega, consigned and Ogdensburgh, put into the port of Brockville for the purpose of discharging that part of her cargo consigned to the place. The usual papers for the purpose of discharging that part of her cargo consigned to the place. The usual papers were sent to the Collector, and the deputy gave a permit to unload the merchandize consigned to that place.

Among the deck freight was a six pound can-Aftong the deck freight was also points com-non, belonging to the state of New York, and ship-ped by the Commissary General for the Artillery Company of this place, under command of A. B. James, Esq. On the discovery of the gun, some of the over-loyal subjects of Brockville railied in considerable force, and manifested a disposition to show the comp. The captain and serve resisted. considerable force, and manifested a disposition to sieze the gun. The captain and erew resisted, and as the weight of the gun was considerable, the Captain and his men were enabled to retain the property till Col. Duncan Frazer, Collector of the District, distinguished by a valunt and safe attack upon the Steambout United States, not long since, came up and joined his aid to the mob by taking possession of the whole property, marked with the brand of conquest, and the victors oursided the

enptory demand for all the property.

Col Worth had previously ordered Captain Tur ner to make no movement with the ve

ery thing was placed on board in the same state as when taken.

Col. Worth had his vessel ranged alongside the

con, worth had his vessel ranged alongside the schooler, and every thing in readiness, with match-es lit to blow the first spark into a flame, that would be likely to convince the rioters and their officers, that war, of which the redoubtable Canadian Loyalists have spoken so freely, was a gam remained for four or five hours, when collision was momentarily expected. The fort and block remained for four or five hours, when collision was momentarily expected. The fort and block house were in the hands of the people who carried on these preceedings. They formed their lines manned the block house, and had all the arrangements for the engagement made, but they found that Col. Worth did not quail, that he had come prepared to burn powder and exchange metal with them, and they wisely after long delay, concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and saved their ammunition for a more fitting occasion. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, a steamboat arrived from Kingston with British regulars

boat arrived from Kingston with British regulars on board, which the magistrates of Brockville had prudently called to their aid. By this reinforcement Col. Marshall was enabled to arrest David Mair, Jones Hubbel, and an innkeeper by the name of Powell, who were the ring leaders, of the gang

and send them to the guard house.

Col. Worth's patience having by this time become exhausted, he notified them that he would wait no longer for the peaceable delivery of the property, and when they found that there was an end to all hopes of further delay, or intimidation, they made the most marked haste to reship the

annon and release the prize.

In addition to this violence, there was the mo gross insolence of language used towards the of-ficers whom Col. Worth sent on shore on his first arrival, and many other things too disgraceful to

It may be proper to say that Col. Worth expresses the opinion that the civil magistrates of Brockville acted in good faith, and commendable zeal in their efforts to restore order and procure the restoration of the property.

### From the New Orleans Courier of May 30. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The United States Cutter Woodbury, arrived this morning, brings intelligence from Tampico to the 18th inst. and from Vera Cruz and Mexico to

From Lampico the news is that the Centralists under General Arista were within filter miles of the city, and it was believed would enter the place without resistance. One American, one English, and one French sloop of war were lying at anchor near Tampico, and the merchants of those nations had sent off the most valuable parts of their effects on board the vessels of war, fearing lest the Mexi-can soldiers might be allowed to pillage the place, after taking possession. Business was at a stand at Tampico, and many people had left the place. From Vera Cruz, we learn that the Texian Min-

ister to Mexico, was received with gross insults, and not allowed to proceed to the capital.

From the capital, we learn that Gen. Urres has been taken and carried there wounded. Santa Anna was received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. It is said in the papers that he is taking the most active measures to recruit monstrations of joy. It is said in the papers that he is taking the most active measures to recruit soldiers, and fill up the army skeletons. An official report gives the number authorized by law viz: 9, 600 cavalry, 3000 artillery, and 25,000 infantry. It appears the number actually under arms is little over one-third of the force called for

arms is fittle over one-third of the force called for by law, say 2,800 artillery, 3,900 cavalry, and about 8,000 infantry.

President Bustamante issued a proclamation on the 4th inst. in which he called on the people of the internal provinces, and those of the State of Tamaulipas, to submit and rally under the central government. He points to the Toxians and saya-ges on the eastern frontiers of Mexico as the only real foce of the country against whom the Mexicans may grapify their william. ges on the eastern frontiers of Moxico as the only real foes of the country against whom the Mexican may gratify their military ardor. This procla-mation shows that Bustamente is seeking to gain over the Federalists by fair words, and that he is rather unwilling to adopt the violent measures

Santa Anna.

The accounts from the different cities and State The accounts from the different cities and States of the interior of Mexico, as published in the papers of the capital, warrant the conclusion that tranquillity reigned, and no disposition was felt to oppose the central Government. It may possibly happen that a collision will take place between Bustumente and Santa Anna for the supreme power, but it is evident that the liberal party in Mexico has been sidened for zero to come.

o has been silenced for years to come. The Woodbury brought \$30,472 in specie

## JAMAICA.

Extract from a letter of an intelligent gentleman of New Haven, Connecticut, who has recently spen some time at Jamaica.

"But the blacks, how shall I describe them, a most iniserance class, and growing worse every day; you will see thein lying in the sun with hard-ly any covering; and as they can obtain for one day's labor enough to support them for three or four, they work only when the spirit moves.

labor with any steadiness, and the planters can make no dépendence upon their crop. In conver-sation, last evening, with one of the most intellipationists, he said he was s gent of the emanacipationists, he said he was willing to acknowledge that the system had not worked
as he expected it would; and that a great error
had been committed. There seems to be but one
opinion here, and that is, that the planters will
have to ubandon the plantations. One estate here
which formerly yielded an income of £10,000 per
annum, will not are here this

which formerly yielded an income of £10,000 per annum, will not produce this year over seventeen tierces of coffee, and there is at present no esti-mating the deficiency of the sugar crop.

"The blacks will agree to work for one price until they cut the cane, and when it is down, they will leave it unless the planters will pay some 50 or 100 per cent, more per day; if the cane remains after cutting more than two days before sgridding after cutting more than two days before grindin it is soured and spoiled; and as there is no depe dence to be placed upon the blacks, a whole or may be spoiled in a day. The value of a plant tion is now merely nominal; in some instance may be spoiled in a day. The value of a planta-tion is now merely norminal; in some instances they are valued at half their former value—but I presume there are no purchasers at any price.— The slaves that have been emancipated still live on the estates where they belonged, and cultivate the ground formerly allotted them. This enables them to live without much extra labor. The planters are now holding meetings to device some way to get out of their difficulties. It appears that the British Government have not been so well informed as they should have been through their officials; get out of their difficulties. It appears that the British Government have not been so well informed as they should have been through their officials; but measures are in their to collect and embody the information from the different estates in the island, which, when published, will give the facts, and completely contradict those statements which and completely contradict those statements which represent the new system as operating favorably."

RED RIVER RAFT.

Extract from a letter of H. M. Sunzve, superinten-dent of the improvement of the Red river, to the Chief Engineer, dated

Sr. Louis, May 18, 1839.

SIR: I have to inform the Department that I have this day returned from Red River Raft, and have this day returned from Red River Ran, and that on my arrival at that place, I found a raft re-cently formed at the same point where the lodg-ment was made in June and July, last year. The former accumulation had been removed, and the ment was made in June and July, last year. The former accumulation had been removed, and the navigation was open from the 15th February to the 13th of April. At the latter date the river was unusually high, which brought down an immense quantity of timber.

The channel through the original location of the

The channel through the original spectrost the great raft not being sufficiently wide to allow the largest trees to pass, it formed a raft of 2,150 yards in length, which completely closed the channel and suspended the navigation. At the time there were two steamboats above, and five below, bound up, all with fill feriebte.

suspended the navigation. At the time there were two steamboats above, and five below, bound up, all with full freights.

I remained at the works until the 4th instant, when the raft was again entirely removed and the navigation open. The work will be continued to the first day of June, by which time the river will be so improved as probably to prevent a re-accumulation during the spring and summer, as there will not be a large amount of timber remaining above in a situation to be brought down by any freshet that may occur this season.

The channel in the river is very much improved within the last twelve months, but will require a boat every year for some three years yet to come, as well as considerable labor to stop up the bayous that carry off the water, which must be confined to the original channel to effect the object of improving the navigation in a permanent manner, a plan ving the navigation in a permanent manner, a plan which I will submit in my report of the operations

for the year.

I am, sir, &c.

HENRY M. SHREVE, Superintendent.

Col. Jos. G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer, Washington.

### MEXICAN NEWS.

Defeat of the Federalists-Execution of Gen. Mexia. We have just received, by the schooner Waiter, Captain Delvaille, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, papers and correspondence, which we will publish on Monday. It will be seen, by the extracts of the above mentioned letters, that the execution of General Mexia is but too true-

VERA CRUZ, May 16, 1839. I have just learned, from an undoubted source, that General Mexis received the most humiliating insults from Santa Anna. Some few moments before his death, he had been ordered to be shot with his back turned to the soldiery, as a traitor to his country. This he refused, and he was then murdered in a yard, Santa Anna gratifying a personal

Extract of another letter of May 16.

By the schooner, Water Witch, you have, no doubt, been apprised of the defeat of the Federal army, and the death of General Mexic. We are assured that he died a hero. Urrea and his comassured that he died a hero. Urrea and his com-pany have taken flight: they are gone, it is, said, to rejoin the remainder of their troops at Tampico. Bustamente and Aresto are marching on this point: there is no doubt of their success. Their pian has been defeated by the taking of Puebla, where they had ramifications, but which have now been entire-ly overthrown.—Louisianian.

## MR. T. W. LEIGH.

We yesterday referred to a letter from Mississippi, giving an account of the condition of Mr. I homas W. Leigh, six days after the severe wound received by him. We now make an extract from a letter of later date, with which we have been favored by a friend.

" New ORLEANS, May 24, 1839."

"New Orleans, May 24, 1839."

"I write this by express, to give you the truth relative to an affray of which you will have already got early rumors. At Woodville, Miss., about ten days since, Thomas W. Leigh was shot down in the street by one Fielding Davis—his wound was desperate, and he was prematurely published as dead. But this is not yet the fact. We know that on Tuesday the 21st, some eight days after it had occurred, he was alive, and thought likely to survive. Communicate this to all his friends, as the latest account. He was wounded in the spine, and it is thought by Dr. Harrison, a physician of this place, a great friend of T. L.'s who went up yesterday, that the bone was struck and has pressed in the marrow. We hear that his lower extremities were completely paralysed for the present by the wound in the spinal marrow, but the rest of his system was free of fever, and virtually well. Dr. H. hopes to restore him completely, or to prolong his days, though with disabled limbs.

"As to the cause and manner of the affray, do not believe a word of what you may read as complete from the Netchey Courses are fewership to T.

not believe a word of what you may read as coming from the Natchez Courier, unfavorable to T. The a witnesses, of Mr. Moore his second, and others, is, that Mr. Leigh was not the assailant, (no one abhors street fights more than L.,) that he was not armed, except with a sheathed aword-cane, when, at the entrance into his own chamber, which ad-joins the Post office a gun was twice snapped at him by Davis. He then advanced on Davis, who struck him down with the gun and retreated. L. struck him down with the gun and retreated. Legained his feet, and pursued the other with sword now drawn, stumbled at the gutter, and besing down, Davis with a pistol shot him across the back! The quarrel arose out of a newspaper article, which begot a challenge to the editor from L., but no duel followed. The scrutiny into the matter before the Grand Jury by some officious member, led to the imprisonment of recusant witnesses; then Leigh's offended feelings towards the foreman and bis brother, &c., which begot a general division into parties—insults and Loxing suceral division into parties— insults and toxin, cceded, and Davis was induced by a series or cumstances, to arm himself with a double bed gun and to announce his intent to T. L. Heaven knows who is to bloom to the control of the con in the immediate uffair I am satisfied that T. L. was not the assailent in the street fight. He is a fine fellow, though too susceptible; and we should

tand. But it was her, and she did present the most singular and non-descript appearance. She is commanded by John R. Crane, Eng., long and favorably known as a sea captain out of this port.

and has been forty-five days in crossing the tie. She is but 35 tons burthed, 71 fact les 10 feet beam—is schooler rised, and earthe way under sail.

Although Capt. Grane supersenced best nearly all the way and passed through several rife gales, he did not lose a sail or even a yarn. When the wind was fair she easily formed eight unles per hour, and she behave ontire passage remarkable well.

We visited her yesterday afternoon and its ed her throughout. When in Liverpool, we her several times and attended one of the ements of her power and expabilities. The pele on which she is constructed is satirely make success of her trials on the Mersey and The have fully and satisfactorily proved to us as to the scientific of Eugland, the immense tages the acrew paddle will be in Ocean & Navigation.—N. Y. Herald.

American Stock in England.—The Rel American makes those judicious remarks late failure to pay interest upon some An stocks, held in London:

stocks, held in London:

"By its late failure, to pay the interest on the loan which had been procured in London, the city of Mobile has not only discredited its own securities, but it is to be feared, has been the mean of inflicting a grievous injury upon the country at large. Foreign capitalists look in the first place to the certainty of eventual re-imbursement, and in the second to the prompt payment of interest, whenever it shall become due. As the failure to which we have adverted could not, perhaps, have taken place at a more unlucky moment than the present, and should not means be taken immediately to counteract the effect of it by making good the interest, the mischief done to the country at has will be incalcuble. The consequences will probably be the more injurious, as, having at commet in the form of cotton, the unterial for making mittances, the omission on the part of the Containing the incalcubit of the consequences will probably be the more injurious, as, having at commet in the form of cotton, the unterial for making mittances, the omission on the part of the Containing the construction in question to do so, will be constructed as a want of inclination to meet its omnegation.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockhoof the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Cowas held at the Office, in this City, on he and Tuesday last. The report of the chief neer shows that the work is being rapidly out ted. The excavation and embanasce to the within seven miles of Raleigh, and the he comprising but a very small amount of work be done within a few weeks. On the party pletted, most of the timber has been his a iron for the whole distance, between He and this place, has been purchased. Up pleted, most of the timber has been hill, as iron for the whole distance, between float and this place, has been purchased. Upo portion of the Road already in use, the from the transportation of freight and have greatly exceeded the expectation friends of the road; indeed, such has been press of goods and produce at the different houses, that the limited parer employed to Petersburg company upon the road has been entirely inadequate to the occurance of freight as it might accumulate, they exertis been made by the parties they exertis been made by the parties they exertis been made by the parties they are not ments are now making as will emale the can during the present year, to place their own gines upon the Road.

Geo. W. Mordeca, Ess. was re-elected tors for the ensuing year, unanimously, vizican Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Joseph W. Hawkins, and William Rebards Register.

ITEMS.

COINAGE AT THE MINT DURING T MONTH OF MAY, 1839.

n Eagles n Half Eagles n Quarter Eagles

Total.

Land Sales in Florida. - The recent ar ment made by Gen. Macomb with the Indians, which we gave in our columns Indians, which we gave in our columns last using, affords great eucouragement for pure of public lands, which are to be offered during tensuing month at auction at St. Augustins, character of the Territory of Florids, in past soil and climate, has been greatly elevated by more general acquaintance with its capability of the course of military service. No section of the ion affords more encouragement for the cultiv of cotton, sugar, and the other productions of warment climates.—The Globe.

The Legislature of New York has p ions of which will lessen the danger heretofore curred by travellers. By it all stembosts as gating the Hudson are forbidden under the personal state of the stat

gating the Hudson are forbidden under the part of \$250, to proceed at a greater speed that the rate of six miles an hour," while passing of the publick works constructing by the U. St for the improvement of the navigation of the south of Albany and Troy—or at a greater than four miles an hour; while passing the what Albany.

No person having charge of a boat, shall, a the penalty of \$500, allow to be created "at due or an unasie quantity of steam, for the polymer of excelling any other host, or increasing has of his own." If the condition of these actions to be enforced against the officers of the they may be recovered from the owners—American.

Rabic First.—The Housel Service 10

Baltic Fleet.—The United Service Interes, that a rumor which had prevailed for time as to the determination of ministers to compostration fleet to the Baltic, proved to

tance coult, will be that across the Florida Peninmis from Brudsmish Geo., to the Self, the other
cide. The Engineer sports so less than 120 miles
a dead level track, and the rest of easy curves.—
Ger. Hamilton, the substantial friend of every enterprise, is engaged as one of the commissioners
to effect a loan. A branch is to compect at Columlus.—Much of the commerce of New Orleane,
and all that region destined to the North, will
eventually take this roots to escape the dangers of
the Florida and Bahama resear. Brunswick, if it
have the harbor reputed, tany by escother great
emporium.

The first Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. will celebrate its two hundreth anniversary this astumn. It was founded in the days of Rager



### THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1839.

on the the city securi-means of intry at st place ent, and interest, ailure to pe, have than the mediate. good the pat large if are in the security in the se

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns of the Virginia elections are so far omplete as to furnish the results of the contest as to the men elected, but there is a very considerable

the men elected, but there is a very considerable difference in the relative strength of parties in the Legislature as estimated by the different sides. It is agreed upon by all that the Congressional election has resulted in the choice of 12 Administration, 6 Whig, and 2 Conservative members:—

1 other is set down as professing to belong to neither of the three parties, but as being a States-Rights—Sub-Treasury—Anti-Clay man.

The summing up of the State Legislature is made by the Administration party to give themelyes a majority of 7 over the Whizs in the Sen-

made by the Administration party to give themselves a majority of 7 over the Whigs in the Sensite, thus Adm. 18, Whigs 21, Con. 3; the Whigs atte it, Adm. 18, Whigs 21, Con. 3.

Of the position of parties in the H. of Delegates, we are entirely mable to arrive at any conclusion, so as to make a statement that could be relied on. The Whigs and Conservatives together, have a majority over the Administration party, the Administration party, the Administration of the classification and the flower some four or five classifications and an Advisions of parties which makes it also the parties the relative strength of either of the two contending forces. The statements as to the H. Delegates make the distinctions of Whigs - the transfer of the contending forces are the transfer of the transfer of

Asourros is Consecuent on a report made by a joint select Committee of the Connecticut Logislature, to whom had been referred several petitions from citisses of the State praying for the "repeal of all laws making distinction among citizens on account of color?" and also praying the General Assembly to "adopt resolutions requesting their Senature and Representatives in Gongress to use their atmost exertions to procure the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the immediate prohibition of the slave eds between the States, and to oppose the admis-ion into the Union of any new State whose con-

After entering at some length into a discussion of the subjects submitted, the committee recommend the he subjects submitted, the colutions:

the subjects submitted, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Reached, That it is expedient to change the constitution and laws of this State, so far as they recognise a distinction in political rights, among persons on account of color.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia against the washes of the inshabitants, and whilst slavery exists in the States of Virginia and Maryland, would be mexpedient and unjustifiable.

Resolved, That an immediate prohibition, by Congress, of the slave trade between the States, is inexpedient, unconstitutional and dangerous.

Resolved, That the conditions upon which new States are entitled to admission into the Union, are prescubed in the Constitution; and that it would be unwise and unjustifiable to agitate the question whether the recognition of slavery by any new State, falling within the principles of the compromise adopted on the admission into the Union. By order of the committee.

A. BROWN, Chm'n. General Assembly, May 23d, 1830."

By order of the committee.

A. BROWN, Chm'n.

General Assembly, May 23d, 1830."

It is highly gratifying to find sentiments of the character contained in the report preceding those resolutions, emanating from such a source; a few lessons of the kind will have a wonderful effect in rebuking the spirit, and cooling down the fever of faunticism. The whole report expresses in strong and unequivousliterms the Committee's disapprolation of the prayers of the petitioners, and declares their conviction both of the inexpediency and anconstitutionality of the schemes expressed therein, with an unreserved condemnation of the principles which dictated them.—We should like to give the report at length, but want of room precludes it.

After some arguments in opposition to the first petition, they were reasonably say among other things, that if the segrous are content with the existing desirection and sensition to desire for a change, their white heathern and very sympathetic friends are under so necessity of being conserved on their secount.—And in relation to the anyers concerning the Abolition of always in the District, the prohibition of the slave trade, and the adminion of States into the Union, they regard them as questions equally arrive and unlawful in their registation and as suffects sum which Congress has no right to legulate.

The report suggests for the consideration of the agitators many points which they will find it very difficult to contropert, and question also sufficient to contropert, and question also sufficient to contropert, and question also such desired in the resolutions, which do set cover the whole ground, but goes far as a could perhaps expect it this team.

THE PLORIDA WAR.

The annunciation has been again very confidently made that this interminable war is ended " posfively for the last time :" so says Gen. Macomb. who has recently entered into an arrangement with Chitto Tus-te-nuggee successor of Sam Jones. It would seem however that the observance of the stipulated terms is all on one side, as several murders have been committed since the peace has been proclaimed. According to the terms of the arrangement, the Indians were to retire into a district of country designated by boundaries, there to main under the protection of the U. S. Troops without passing the limits assigned, nor is it permitted to any of the whites to enter this district. The accounts from Florida, state that the people are far from being satisfied with the terms of the arrangement; they insist that it is perfect folly at this period, to think of allowing the Indians to remain, and declare the utter insufficiency of any arrangement, short of removal, to restore peace to the distracted Territory, or restrain hostilities on either side. The indications at present, do not seem very favorable to a final termination of this disgraceful and unfortunate contest.

Since the paper published at Ashboro', called the Southern Citizen," has allowed itself to be made the prostituted vehicle of false and slanderous buse, we shall not descend to a notice of it.

HILLSBORO' ACADAMY .- From a catalogue which we have received of the Students of this Institution, we are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous and growing condition. The number of Students at present is 99.

The last voyage of the Great Western across

paper; it is one of the many good things always furnished in the puges of that periodical.

Journal and American Phrenological Journal have been received. We have not had lessure to examine either as yet. They shall be noticed

The Supreme Court commenced its session in Raleigh, on Monday last.

[Editors' Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVELE, June 8, 1830.

There is not much business doing, but as much as is usual at this senson. No sales of cotton to report,—some offered in mirket was not sold; 12] a 13] was offered for fair and good; corn sells from waggons at 21 10; baccon 11 a 11½ to good; flour 63 25 a 6 25; leaf tobacco 10; cats 60 a 80; feathers 42 a 45; becswar 25; lard 11 a 11½ to good; flour 63 25 a 6 25; leaf tobacco 10; cats 60 a 80; feathers 42 a 45; becswar 25; lard 11 a 11½ to good; flour 63 25 a 13½; patis 73 a 8; sole feather 24 a 27.

There were but few waggons in the past week. Nu change in exchange from our last. The last news from abroad is rather unfavorable for cotton.

Arrived, on Monday, D. O. Hanlon's Lighters, Eliza, and Glascow, with goods, &c., for sundry persons here and in the interior. Also, on Friday, Henrieuta Company's boat; Benjamin Rush, with dry goods, graceries, inno, &c., for merchants here and in the interior, among which we notice J. & W. Murphy, J. Worth, J. Hadley, Stockton & Huggins, A. Lindsay, M. & T. Hunt, Henly & Son, J. H. Siceleff, D. A. Penick, J. & R. Sloan, G. & H. Brooks, S. Luckie & Co., H & D. Bowman, Hunts & Lemly, T. & J. Cowan, Drufy Smith, A. & J. Gibson, M. D. Smith, Bonner & Jones, Hunt & Gwynn, McConnell & Lindsay, Houser & Wilson, Mastin & Gray, A. Whittington, and others.

There is not sufficient water for steamboats to reach here at this time, but they have been within a few miles below the past week; small draft boats come up with facility. There is still a considerable quantity of goods arriving from the North for the interior country, and the Olive, H. Camerdon, A. F. Thorn, and Regalius, are ell in at Wilnington, and all have more or less for the interior country.

By the arrival of the steam packet ship Columbus, in forty-four hours from Galveston, we have thousen papers to the 23d May. The editor of country.—Where all who wish the article can be suptled in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

THER SUBSURTBERS

HAYE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. ties, to be employed against an imaginary Indian force supposed to be larking between the Trinity and Brassos. A company of rangers stationed at Leguin, on the Gaudaloupe, are to be disbanded as

Leguin, on the Gaudaloupe, are to be disbanded as soon as their term of enlistment expires, being the 15th June.

The roads to the new seat of Government are said to be througed with emigrants, and heavy stocks of goods are on their way to it.

Stanley, suspected of having taken the money of Major Grimes, of Houston, has had a bill of indiction the stand of the seat of Government are collected, that acted as second in the duel in which young Lawrence, associate editor of the New York Star, was killed.

The prospect of a rail road from the sea board to the seat of Government is freely discussed in the Houston papers; the easy obstacle to its cheap construction, is the high rate of wages; to obviate which a suggestion is made, for procuring laborers from this city, (by advertising proposals,) where, it is stated, a large class of the population is unemployed, and envious to obtain work. If the railroad was now constructing, hundreds would soon be in the "Land of Fremise," i. e. if employment and payment were certain.

Premenitory symptoms of the moreus multicallis mania begin to show thomselves in Team. A tree of it, planted from the seed but one year, had arrived at the height of eighteen feet.

The city of Arkaness is said to be rapidly progressing, several merchandize is not sufficient for the domand; particularly by traders from Mexico.

At Gaiveston, it was reported that hidden treasures had been discovered in the sands of that island, which some say were buried by Lafitte's or Aury's men.—Louisiana Advertiser.

MUSICAL TUITION.

CHARLES DONMALL, Professor of Music, respect-fully tenders his professional aid to such of the Inhabitants of Salisbury as may wish to acquire a knowledge of Music and the art of playing the Plute or Violin in an easy and agreeable manner, and by a mode peculiarly adapted to the beginner as well as those who have attained some proficiency in music. Being on his route to New York, his stay will, ne-cessarily, be limited, therefore immediate application is recommended. He may be found at the Mansion Hotel.

otel. Salisbury, June 14, 1939.

### NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute any kind of work in their line, with neatness, and on short notice, at Brian's Mill, on South-Yadkin, near Renshaw's Ford.

J. COOK, J. BRIAN, & CO. Rowan Co., June 14, 1839.

Wanted, Immediately, ONE or two good working to make about 500 Da-One of two good working to make about 500 Da-gon Ploughs, for which a liberal price will be given the Subscriber, living four miles East of Salisbury.

by the Subscriber, living four miles East of N. B. A man with a family can be acc with a house, &c., if necessary. DAVID WISE. Apply at the Office of the Western Ca

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. 

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

Informer stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commudious; attached to which are six comfortable. the Atlantic, was accomplished in thirteen and a half days.

We are indebted to the American Muse.

Which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give attisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Peb. 14, 1839.

74—tf

Public Notice.

The June numbers of the Southern Literary
Journal and American Phrenological Journal
have been received. We have not bad lessure to
examine either as yet. They shall be noticed
next week.

The Supreme Court commenced its session in
Raloigh, on Monday last.

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Raloigh, on Monday last.

There is not much business doing, but as much as is
usual at this session. No sales of cotton to report,—
some offered in market was not sold; 123 a 133 was
offered for fibr and good; corn sells from waggons at
al 10; bacon 11 a 119 for good; flour \$5 25 a 6 25;
ear tobacco 10; cort \$0 3 80; feathers 42 a 45; bees
wax 25; lard 14 a 114; sugar. New Orleans, \$2 a 94;
Porto Rico and Santa Crax \$9 a 11; molasses, lide,
35 a 37; New Orleans, 40 s 42; coffee 13 a 134;
alls 73 a 8; sole leather 22 a 37.

There were but few waggons in the past week.
No change in exchange from our last. The last

MONS ROUECHE.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions
tecsived from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, lakes this method to inform those interested, that horeafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situation for instructions in the service of the Law.

Davidson, April 18, 1859. —

LANDS:

Treet, No 1—Containing 383 acres, lying on the low mile branch.

2—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick Creek.

4—Containing 1,650, lying on Lick Creek.

4—Containing 1,650, lying on Lick Creek.

4—Containing 1,297 acres, lying on Lick Creek.

5 a 37; New Orleans, 49 a 42; coffee 13 a 134;
alls 73 a 8; sole leather 22 a 37.

There were but few waggons in the past week.

No change in exchange from our last. The last

MONS ROUECHE.

## MONS. ROUECHE.

EATABLES AND DRINKABLES, from Charleston, have arrived; said that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his RESTAURATEUR when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:

Oranges,

Lemons,

Lemons,

Raisins.

Mackerel,

Oranges,
Lemons,
Raisins,
Almouds, Herring, Mackerel, Sardines, Anchesian Lime Juice Sweet Crackers, Sugar & Coffee, Newark Cider,

Lemon Syrup, and Wines and Liquors Albany Ale, and Wines and Liquid of the best qualities, and of the latest importal Salisbary, April 18, 1839.

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constan

Fayetteville, May 17, 1830.



DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
In this Town, on Friday the 7th inst., Miss ELIZABETH HIELICK, daughter of Mr. John Holick, aged
23 years
In Berry County, Tenn., on the 16th of April last,
In CHARLES HILES, formerly a native of this
County, in which he lived until the year 1819. He
was a faithful reterns of the Resolutionary War.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,
HAVING located himself in Salisbury,
respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr.
R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

The Book Printing done Here,



O. D. & C. Z. WHEELDR. ARE just recaiving and opaning a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Sparits, Tobacco, e.g., which, added to their former stock on hand, make their assortment complete.

They now have it in their power to supply all orders from Physicians, Merchants, Painters, &c., throughout the surrounding country, as low as any other cotablishment in the State.

the surrounding country, as low as any other ment in the State. Salisbury, June 7, 1839.

UST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, uf

CTHOLESALE & REPAIL

20 dos. german Grass Sythes,
36 kegs Nails, asserted sizes,
100 kegs White Leed,
250 bast Tire Iron, 12 12 and 12 inches wide.
200 bottles Snuff.
6 pieces Het Anchor Bolting Cloths.
2,000 lbs. bar Leed,
500 lbs. Lef Sugar.
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.
Also, 18 strong.
75 bags Coffee.
22 hbds. Sugar,
24 hbds. Molasses,
6 casks Rice,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER The Subscriber Dun, THE SUBSCRIBER T

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this
Listablishment and fitted it in a style
for the accommodation of Travellers and
Barders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquous; his
BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with
Provender of the first quality, and attended by good
and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. And he only asks a call and teish.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

13

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are set yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost neithing. The public is now presented with Gen. Colors of the North. The public is now presented with Gen. Colors of the North. The public is now presented with Gen. Colors of the North. The public is now presented with each an opported yet in the citizens of this place, and the servounding country for the yery liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a street attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business.

H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in the street of the flow, as high as the services of the flow have two doors of large size in the end opposite the large of the flow have two doors of large size in the end opposite the large of the flows have two doors of large size in the end opposite the large.

Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839.

## Town Ordinance.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BE IT

KNOWN, That no Pass for a longer time than 24
hours, shall be considered valid, unless where a fellow
has a wife: in that case, if he as overtaken directly as
his route from his master's house to that of his wife, a
Pass shall be considered good for one week,
E. R. BIRCKHEAD, Cherk,
Salisbury, May 25, 1839.

GRIBSS S. BOBIRIO

HAVE just received and for cale,
2 hhds. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Seythes.
2 doz. flaished Riffe Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory,
Het-Anker Belting Cloths and Screen-wire
Salisbury, April 18, 44.

Wanted, Issussediately—One or two

Natisbary, April 18, 44.

Wanted, Issuediately—One or two Journeymer Tailors, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None but those who have a good knowledge of their business and of steady habits, need apply.

HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbary, May 9, 1839.

A young man of good moral c-aracter, and some experience, to engage as a partner in the Mercantile business in the country. The stand is a good one; the rituation healthy, and society good.

Apply to Dr. B. Austin, Salisbury, N. C. (47:8t

Negroes Wanted. RAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C. May 17, 1839.

Notice.

THE IREDELL COUNTY Temperance Society
will hold their annual meeting at Tabor Church,
on the first Wednesday in August next. By order of
the Bociety.

MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec.

June 7. 1984



PRANKERED TO BE AN HOLIPSO.

The Champion of America — Wisson OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

The North against the Routin, 420,000 Anns.

THE invogs bru here, LATH bru by Od. We Hampton, of first Carolina, will make his discussed at Salabury and Concord, dividing has the quality, commencing on he job first last two unting on the job of July.

TERMS.—620, W pair bithin the marks of the great we come as it is assertioned the finers in in fair, the property change growers, and Of Great to Groom.

Also, He rotal.

24 hhds. Molasses,
30 sacks Shit,
6 cask Rise,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salubury, May 31, 1839.

PAINTING D.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an Organization of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an Organization of Concord, would now offer his services to the House of the services of the House of the Sign Painter, He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give substitution to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to assecute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

67 Also, Painting and Trimming all hinds of Calriage, done with nectures and despatch.

Any Person who may take up said girl and lodge her in come jail to that I got her again, shall have all the services and any person who may take up said girl and lodge her in come jail to that I got her again, shall have first dollars reward; and if brought to zer, shall be entitled to the shore reward of one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward of one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward of one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one bundered dollars. If shall be entitled to the shore reward to one

the still of both the doors and the ten windows, to be hewn stone; the House covered with pine shingles and ceiled with plank over head and under the gallery door; the windows to be glassed with 10 m 12 glassed strough the one used as a dear to the gallery; for it, any and the two gloor; there are to be double shutters, painted. The trick of the wells to be had in lines mortar, and the inside plantered with lines and planter of paris. There are to be two ables through the length of the House, one from such door, with a row of pawe front each side wall, and a double row in the center between the two sales.

The meterials for building are to be had conveniently; and busefulng, or excerte feures, to accommodate three or four faunties, close to the Charch if preferred; the two Carolinas.

Proposals are solicited from workmen who will undertake the entire job, giving approved security for completing the whole in a workmen-like manner, as speedily as practicable. Proposals to be forwarded to the Post-Master at Hazlewood P. O., Chester dustriet, B. C., by the 15th or 20th of June next.

Signed by the building Committee.

Wu. HEMPHILL,
Ww. WYLIE,
Jas. KING,
H. McDOWELL,
May 31, 1839.

Administration.

Administration Nutrice.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Brown, late of Arksnass, dec'd, in January Term for 1639,—requests all those having accounts against and Estate to present them in due time for payment, otherwise this notice will be plend in har of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, will please call and settle the same as the law directs.

GEORGE KLUTTS, Adm'r. 6: Administration Notice. the law directs. GEO Concord, May 24, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

## THE SON OF ROBERT BURNS.

## THE GATHERING OF SCOTLAND.

To Owners of Mills.

The Subscriber has an improved gatent Spindle for Mills well cristianed backies of Langarty's day; gree and Brendalana in much shall convene an Dermit hadd receptable for gatilant young Queen. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the mest in any manual case and in subscriber has an improved spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the mest in any manual, as to keep from heating or killing the mest in any manual, as to keep from heating or killing the mest in any manual of uses of contracting the stones. It think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the mest of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short limp) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probate coat will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. P. Kelly and Those forter, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently rried the improved Spindle, and are highly pleased with it.

February 7, 1839.

Brick Masonry.

The Subscriber has an improved gatent Spindle to with the usual form of spindle of the stones. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the mest in any manual with the usual form of subscriber to be some. It is no constructed to subscribe as to confine the rest in the subscriber of the stones.

The subscriber has an improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindle, the

### VARIETY.

Oriental Anecdote.—A learned man made a pescition of placing himself in a mosque, and preaching to the poople. One of the congregations went contently. On they the pre-thage and "any word make great improcesson on this man's heart, which is the restar of his crying so much." Others observed that to the man that wept: "The learned min does not make any improcesson on our uninds, hat ideal of a heart must you have to be always in tours!" He answered, "I do not cry at his discounts I but I had a goat, of whom I was exceedingly fined, when he graw old, he died a now whenever the thermed man stake and wars his chin, the goal change to my remembrance, for he had just such it for many different many of the criminal said.

"I'll be hanged if I do," as the criminal said ven the Sherid fold him to stop upon the gallows.

"Something rosten in Denmark," as the fellow said ven he swallowed the egg.

"I feel as if I should fly," as the dope said ven he saw a boy pick up a stone in the street.

"Functiones for them as is wrapped up," as the Polar Bear said to himself ven he vonepractising his shallow.

is skating. "I'll see you again," as the coquette mid to

her mirror.

"Not without some reflection on my part," as the mirror said to the coquette.

"Not at house," as the squirrel said ven he slipt out of his nest to prevent being shot.

Medical Courtesy.—Sir Henry Halford pre-scribed for cream to some old dowager,—who com-plained of her stomache. "Oh, Sir Henry!" she said, "it is too cold,—my stomache won't hear it." "Then, my lady," answered the obliging Baro-net, "you may have your ice warmed,"—Gentle-man's Magazine.

man's Magazine.

A Touch of the Subling.—I rise Mr. President to argue the case of the rich man and the poor man, and I believe, that before I shall have concluded, you will allow that it admits of no argument. The rich man, Mr. President, declines his emacaised form on a mahogany soft, cut down, hewn out, curved and manufactured, from the tall cedurs of Lebance, which grow apos the lofty and cloud capt summits of the ever memorable mountain of Jehosaphal. Then Mr. President, he lifts to his cadaverous lip the golden china cup—manufactured, as is well known, Mr. President, in Chili, Peru, and other unknown and uninhabitable parts of the universe.—While on the other hand, Mr. President, the poor man declines his expectation in a cottage, from which he retires to the shade of some unbrageous stream—there to contemplate the incomprehensibility of the vast constellation and other fixed and immoveable sattalites that devolve around the celestial aveltree of this teroquous firmament on high. Then, Mr. President, after calling around him his wife, and the rest of his little children, he touches them to perspire to some of immortality beyond the grave.—N. O. Sus.

Memtal pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the resident, the poor man declines his expectation of a cottage, from which he retires to the shade of one umbrageous stream—there to contemplate he incomprehensibility of the vast constellation and other fixed and immoveable sattables that denote around the celestial aveitree of this teroques firmament on high. Then, Mr. President, after calling around hum his wife, and the rest of this itle children, he touches them to perspire to touch colors of immortality beyond the grave.—N. O. Suppose o

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition approved of by reflection, and strengthened by, enjoyment.

Party Predilections,—A young lady being ask-ed which party she was most in favor of, replied that she prefered a wedding party.

celebrated professor of music, what dead march she should play, to which he replied, "any march that you will play will be a dead one, for you will be sure to murder it."

Gentlemen Paupers. - Some men are proud of being paupers; proud of being gentlemen who do mothing—proud of being maintained by the public by their relations—or by their wires. New Foundry.

HAVE basly completed and put in operation a large Iron. Sensity at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (converty Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the renuing works of cotton or wasollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, draving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for Turning shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacon Wayassauso, formerly of Boltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishments. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in-establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for waterwheels, mill-grearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North. &T Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839.

## Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHIL-ADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the

ADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the Sobering Fashiess for 1839, the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make othing in the most fushionable and durable style, and arranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of oths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, lected by himself in the New York Market, all of which a will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still centimes to teach the art of Cutting rements on the most approved plans of the best Tailors New York and Philadelphia.

OF Cutting for customers done on the shortest ne-

Or Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with depath—Or His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's arge brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

THE SUB-CRIBER living near Lexington, Davidaon County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter inte contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings created of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this count.

devalue, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted,—
He trusts that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAVING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gouldenen wishing work done in his Line of Basiness, to the Funnie Academy and the new fire proof Carrk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.



THE travelling commonity are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in smail Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next fays at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays at 10 P. M. Arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

Feb. 12, 1839.

K. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Heath Tract. THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to ayetteville is now offered for Sule.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION, is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And inde-

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated Conrad Gold Mine, is situated a few hundred yards south of at; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Leaington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, still call on Dr. Austin, Banboury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. cf. HEATH.

Feb. 31, 1639.

## Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large amort-ment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

of the Mails at Salisbury, Statesville, Wadesboro Concord, Lincolnton, Greensboro' and Salem: AT BALISBURY.

AT SALISBURY.

Southern mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, a. m.: arrives on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4, p. m.

Northern mail arrives on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11, p. m.; departs on Monday, Thursday and Saturdays, at 5, p. m.

Statesville mail arrives every Sunday and Thursday, at 5, p. m.: departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5, p. m.: departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5, p. m.: departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5, p. m.:

5, p. m. Lincolnton mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1, a. m. arrives some days at 4, p. m. Cheraw mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9, p. m.: departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4, a. m.

The Raleigh mail departs every Tuesday and Friday,

The Raleign mail departs every Tuesday and Friday, at 1, a. m.: arrives same days, at 9, p. m.

Fayetteville mail departs every Monday and Friday, at 4, a. m.: arrives next days at 8, p. m.

Mocksville mail arrives every Friday, at 6, p. m.: and departs next day, at 4, a. m.

AT STATESVILLE.

The Stage passes through Statesville, from Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.: and returns next days, at 8, a. m.

The Charlotte mail, (by horse,) leaves every Friday, at 5, a. m.: arrives next day, at 7, p. m.

The Lincoluton mail (by horse) arrives on Tatesday, at 9, a. m.; and returns as soon as the mail is opened. The Wilkesboro' mail (by horse) arrives every Saturday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6, a. m.

The Hamptonville mail (by horse) arrives on Monday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6, a. m.

The Hamtsville mail (by horse) arrives on Monday, at 6, p. m.; and leaves next day, at 6, a. m.

The Salem mail (by horse) via Mocksville, arrives every Wednesday and Sunday, at 6, p. m.; and departs next days, at 6, a. m.

At CONCORD.

AT CONCORD.

Northern mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 7, a. m.: departs same days, at 8, a. m. Southern mail arrives on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12, m.: departs same day, at 8, p. m. Mail (by horse) to Mill Grove, leaves on Tuesday, at 5, s. m.: arrives same day, at 6, p. m. Mail (by horse) for Lancaster, leaves Wednesday, at 8, a. m.: arrives Saturday, at 5, p. m.

Tuesday and Friday, at 10, a. m.; and departs same days, at 1, p. m. Danville and Lynchburg mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesslay and Friday, by 10, a. m.; and departs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6, a. m. Western mail, via Salem, arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 11, a. m. South-western mail, via Lexington, Salisbury and Cherlotte, arrives every Sunday, at 12, m.; and departs same days, at 11, a. m. Pittsboro' mail (horse) leaves every Thursday, at 11, a. m.; and arrives every Sunday; at 5, p. m. Ashboro' mail (horse) leaves every Monday, at 11, a. m.; and arrives every Tuesday, at 3, p. m. Moreaville mail (horse) leaves every Wednesday, at 6, a. m.; and returns same day, at 9, p. m.

The Greenboro' mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5, p. m.; and departs on Tuesday, and Saturday, at 12, a.m.
Wythe or Western mail arrives on the same days of the departure of the Greensboro', [see above] at 12, m.; and departs on Mondays, at 7, a. m.; and on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5, p. m.
Jonesboro' or Wilkes mail arrives on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 10, p. m.; and departs next days, at 2. a. m.

any and Thorsany, as 20, p. m.; stouceparts next cays, at 2, a. m.
Lexington mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1, p. m.; departs on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7, a. m.
Mockeville mail (horse) arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11, a. m.; departs Tuesdays and Satur-

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRIOS.

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at hiz old stand in Concord, South of the store of Mesers. J. F. & C. Phiter, where he will be found at all times, ready to Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the surficest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shoe, shall be of the NESVEST PASEHONS

Best Workmanship.

## N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much ap-roved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting. Concord, Nov. 29, 1838. Moffat's Pills and Bitters

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now recelved and for sale by the Subscribers
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.
Fulton, March 28, 1839.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative. A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on A hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent 32-6m.

## THE GOOD SAMABITAN.

A CONTRAST.

A LL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Bet re the time of the great Spanish marigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of-health. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my sative land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly runed by the "ell-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. IOHN MOFFAT. A CONTRAST.

General remarks relative to Mofat's Life Pills

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and imperation of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

is liable.
In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nestrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have perman-anly secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infailibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than mirraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the sponteneous request of several individuals In many hundreds of certificated instances,

Mail for horse) for Lancaster, leaves Wednesday, at 8, a. m.: arrives Saturday, at 3, p. m.

Ar MADESSONCO.

Charlotte mail arrives every Friday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on every Mednesday, at 6, a. m.

Lawrenceville mail arrives every Sunday, at 4, p. m.; and departs on every Stunday, at 7, a. m.

Mail from Wedeelooro to Wedeeboro, (a circuitous route through the County and back), a trives on Tuesday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on Monday, at 6, a. m.

Mail to Montpelier, N. C., arrives on Tuesday and Friday, at 8, p. m.; and departs on Monday, and Thursday, at 4, a. m.—carried in a Hack.

Ar Lincolarros.

Askerille mail, vie Rutherfordton, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3, p. m.; and departs on Monday, at 7, a. m.

Spartenburg mail leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1, a. m.

Spartenburg mail leaves every Monday, at 3, m., and returns on Monday and Friday, at 1, a. m.

Enteron mail (from Raleigh) arrives every Monday, at 6, a. m.; and returns every Wednesday, at 1, a. m.

Ar onclassionation.

Enteron mail (from Raleigh) arrives every Monday, at 1, m.; and returns every Sunday, at 1, m.; and returns every Wednesday, at 1, a. m.

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Enteron mail (from Raleigh) arrives every Monday, at 1, m.; and departs every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 1, a. m.

Ar onclassionation.

Are turns every developed to the turns of the season of the season

him an discasse, to which the Vegetable Life Pills state well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsis, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhea and Cholers, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time by removing local inflammation from the rauscless and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worns, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the alimy matter to which these circulters adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give for the bood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the motibulate of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Infinence, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malesty, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and empastic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for appeared of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vair avery remedy prescribed within the whole compase of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he sow offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced, not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGE.

improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human neans.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGF-TABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quecks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pilks in large quantities. No good medicine car possibly be an required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortungh, according to the obstract of the diseas.—The small does is from 2 to 5, according to the crustitution of the person. Very delicate persons should beginwith but two, and increase as the nature of the caresmay require: those more rebust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sumstimes occasion sickness and rounting, though very sedden, tin-less the atomach is very foul; thus, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by sensevarance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pair, indees the howels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, how year, recommended, that those in later periods of accounts are the patient is very cutive. One full in a polar set of the patient is very cutive. One full in a polar set of the patient is very cutive.

they possess the power of reals of health, to a glowing vigor tion, as the Phosnix is said to after media, these Bitters will prove invalonable, and very greatly increase the action of the principal vera, help them to perform their financious, and wallet stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is a size. Thus indirection is easily and speedily remost aspective restored, and the scouth of the absorbent versels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of saind are the happy results. For farsher particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILIS and PPCENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office. No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pilis can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per buttle. Or Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chrand inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, ver and Ague, Dyspepsis, Palsy, Piles, injuries the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of standing, it may be found necessary to take both Life Pills and the Phonax Bitters, in the doses be appropriated.

recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Batters will get all cury out of the system infinitely having than the preparations of Servesparille, and are a certain residence, the doubleureux, &c.—All persons who are disposed to a poplezy, paley, &c., whould sever he cout the Lite Pills or the Bitters, for one does in will save, life. They equalize the circulation of blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore pration, and throw off every impurity by the paths skin.

Persons using the Life Medic the Pills at night, in sufficient or three times on the howels in day. Also, take a table-specific hour before each meal. For the feebled constitution, half the qui

Or French, German, and Spatishobtained on application at the effect to sell again. All post paid letters that attention.

The above Medicines are. Cress & Boger, of this To-

Salisbury, March 28, 18 New Fashions,

RORACE H. BEARD, RESPECTIVILLY informs in frames and the public, that he still errors on the TAILO ING BUSINESS at his old stand or main a next door to the Apothessy Store. He is a ready to execute the order of his customers style and manner not the mast. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New Yest FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate thates of the lashionable at all times.

(C) Cutting garments of all kinds extended premptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at times to country tailors, and instructions grow cutting.

[Salitanes Leville Property of the latest Fashions furnished at times to country tailors, and instructions grow cutting.

y; and the latest l'ashions farnished et country tailors, and instructions give [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 181

## SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his custom and the public generally, that he still carr on the Stone Cutting Business

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superimanner, all descriptions of work in his line.
Gold-Grinders, Mill. Stones, Window and Desills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed
a very rare style. His grit for Mill. Stones is at
good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the publishand the will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. He
tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. He
charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the about
line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr
Philips, seven miles south of Salisburg.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.



JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and alver Lever Watches,

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE.

HAVE just received from New York and Philaphia, an agrenative assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOOD

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinuare, Coery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Micines, Dys-Stufa, Paints and Oil, Backs and Sheer, Saddlery, &c., &c. CONSISTING OF

In short, their State comprises almost on heeded by the Ferreter, Mechanic, of the of the town or country.

N. B. They will sail low for cash, or dealers on time; or acchange for costs Concord, May Still, 1650.